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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 18,706. 號六零百七千八萬一第 日六十二月三年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1918. 一拜禮 號六月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " " " " " "	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " " " " " "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
4.40 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. 5.30 to 11.00 p.m.	4.40 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. 5.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour	Every Half-Hour
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
7.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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TIME-TABLE

On and after WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Slow a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Yen Sha Tsun)	dep.	7.25	6.50		8.20			
SHEN LUNG	dep.	8.40	11.10		8.55			
Sham Chun	dep.	10.55	8.05	8.20	11.40	8.50	8.50	8.50
Shang Shun	dep.		8.15	8.35	11.55		8.57	8.57
Fahling	dep.		8.25	8.41	11.55		8.60	8.60
Tai-po Market	dep.		8.35	8.53	12.00	—	8.62	8.62
Tai-po	dep.		8.45	9.03	12.05	—	8.65	8.65
Shatin	dep.		8.55	9.13	12.24	—	8.64	8.64
Yuenmum	dep.		9.05	9.28	12.48	—	8.68	8.68
Shun Nam	dep.		9.20	9.43	12.57	—	8.72	8.72
KOWLOON	dep.	11.05	9.50	9.85	12.48	7.00	8.33	7.10

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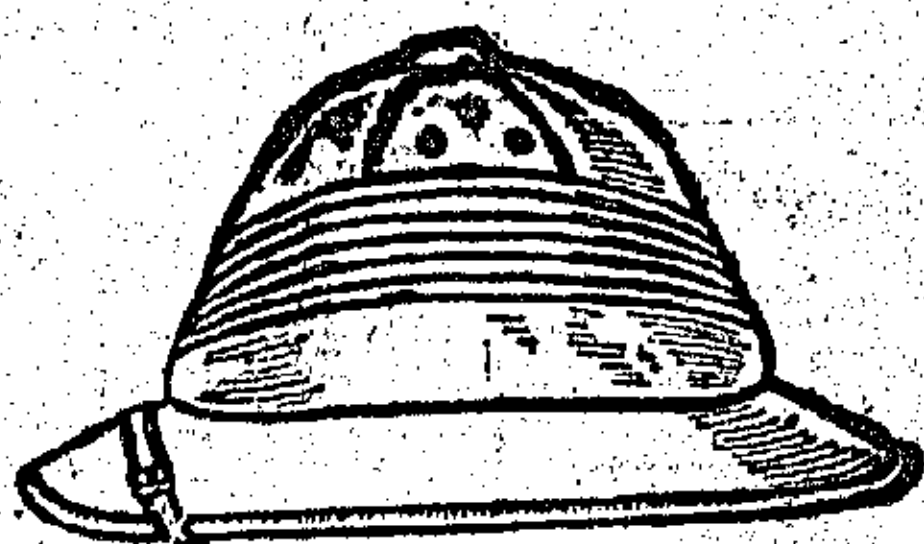
\$33

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[1861]

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[1864]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET.

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.

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DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

[1522]

G. E. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[168]

JAPAN, RUSSIA AND SIBERIA. QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on March 6th, Mr. Ponsonby asked, whether any diplomatic request had been addressed by the Japanese Government to the People's Commissioners of Russia to return the arms which were said to be lying at Vladivostok; whether this request had been refused; and whether any united diplomatic representations would be made by the Allied Governments before the use of force was sanctioned.—Lord Robert Cecil:—I am not aware of any such request having been made.

On March 7th, Major Chapple asked the Foreign Secretary whether, before any military action was taken in Siberia by any of the Allies, he would, in conjunction with our Allies, ascertain whether President Wilson would inquire of those leaders in Russia who in his view best represented public opinion there, if they would welcome such aid from America and the Allies as might be found to be immediately available in the East, in order to help them to resist the invasion of the Germans and defeat their designs to partition Russia and ruin the revolution.

Colonel Gibbs, who replied, said the suggestion of the hon. member would be noted. A fuller answer could not at present be given.

Sir F. Balfour, referring to the intervention of Japan in Manchuria, expressed the opinion that Japan was always willing to assist the Allies to the utmost extent of her power. To the doubts which had been raised on this matter he answered that if Japan was going to do anything, for God's sake let it be done at once. Don't let them discuss whether it was advisable or not—whether one particular nation would like it. It was that sort of thing which had put us in a bad position from the very beginning of the war. (Hear, hear.) If Japan was going to do anything he hoped she would do it within the next 24 hours.

On March 11th, Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, answering Sir J. Jardine said:—His Majesty's Government have no information to the effect that Japanese forces have arrived in Siberia.

Sir H. Dalziel: May we take it as a fact that the Government are supporting the suggestion that Japan should take an active part in the war?—Mr. Balfour: I am afraid I have no statement to make on that general subject.

Mr. Hogge: In view of the importance of the position, can the right hon. gentleman say when the Government is likely to be able to give the House any information in regard to the proposed intervention of Japan?—Mr. Balfour: I cannot undertake to give a date.

Mr. Pringle: Why cannot the right hon. gentleman make a statement of policy in this House and not leave it to his Under-Secretary to make a contribution to the Press on the subject? (Hear, hear.)—No answer was given.

Mr. Hogge: Has the right hon. gentleman seen *The Times* this morning?—Mr. Outinville: Was the statement of the Under-Secretary which appears in the Press this morning made with the sanction of the War Cabinet?—No answer was given.

Mr. Billing: Are we to understand that as the Japanese troops have not yet arrived, they are on their way?—Mr. Balfour: I was not asked that.

GERMANY'S WANING POWER

Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., was the principal speaker at a largely attended meeting held in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on March 8th, in support of the War Loan. He said that some very distinguished men, acting, he was persuaded, from the most patriotic motives, thought it wise to use peaceful and conciliatory language with the presumed purpose of trying to induce their enemies to agree to a reasonable and lasting peace. Those who used this language made a mistake both about the English temperament and the German temperament. There was little doubt there was a peace party in Germany and a more important peace party in Austria, but nothing was more certain than that the peace party was not likely to be dominant in either country except under pressure of misfortune. Recent events in the East of Europe had proved that German ambition would be pressed by the German Government as far as German force would carry it. We had not to do with Bismarck or Frederick the Great; if we had there would be no need to be said for peaceful overtures from this country. Peace now was the interest of Germany, because the Allies must become relatively stronger against Germany and Austria in the next year, and the Central Powers must become relatively weaker. England and her Allies would be building more ships at a greater speed than the Germans were able to destroy them, and the American army would take the important part in military operations which it was ultimately destined to play. From that time Germany's path must be downward to increasing weakness and destruction. If we wanted peace we must proceed with the war as vigorously and relentlessly as possible.

NURSE'S HEROISM IN TROOPSHIP DISASTER.

A story of a nurse's splendid heroism in a troopship disaster in the Mediterranean is told by Dr. H. H. Evans in *Crumlin Street, Portpool* (Mon.).

"On reaching the water our boat capsized, and we were all pitched out, but I struck out for a small raft which was carrying eight or nine men, and we helped others in to the number of 25 or 30. We ought to be proud of our women; they were great. I fancy seeing a nurse on a ship jump overboard, saying: 'Excuse me, boys; I must save the Tommy's.' She saved a dozen by swimming out to them. I did not see one girl give way, and I think there is only one country in the world which can breed women like them."

"THE SERVICE." SIR H. NEWBOLT'S POEM.

The following is the text of Sir Henry Newbolt's profoundly impressive poem, "The Service," specially written on behalf of *The Daily Telegraph* Appeal for King George's Fund for Sailors:—

Most gracious and most loyal you that here
Are met together in the fateful year
Of our world warfare—bear with me, be kind
While, with a homely word, I bring to mind
The purpose of to-day, the Imperial Cause
For which, not for ourselves, we ask applause.

The British Navy—all our years have been
Strong in the pride of it, secure, serene;
But who, remembering years of long ago
Knew what to our Sea-walls we yet should owe?
Who thought to see the hand of shameless shame
With scraps of paper set the world aflame?
Barbarian hordes upon a neighbouring coast
Rape, massacre, enslave, blaspheme and boast.
And savage monsters, lurking under sea,
Murder the wives and children of the free?
If in this battle with a Power accoutred
We have risked all and yet escaped the worst,
Thanks be to those who gave us ships and guns
When generous folly still would trust in Huns;
Thanks be to those who trained upon the deep
The valour and the skill that never sleep;
Thanks, above all, to those who fight our fight
For Britain's honour and for all men's right.

And now, away! away! put off with me
From this dear island to the open sea;
Enter those floating ramparts on the foam,
Where exiled seamen guard their long-lost home;
Enter and ask—except of child or wife—
Ask the whole secret of their ordered life.

Their wisdom has three words, unwritten,
But handed down from heart to heart of old:
The first is this: while ships are ships the aim
Of every man aboard is still the same.
On land there's something men self-interest call,
Here each must save himself by saving.

Your danger's mine: you who think to stand aside
When the ship's buffeted by wind and tide!
If she goes down, we know that we go too—
Not just the watch on deck, but all the crew.

Mark now what follows—no half-willing
From minds divided or from hands that shrink;
But that one perfect freedom: that content
Which comes of force for something greater spent
And welds us all, from conning tower to keel.
In one great fellowship of tempered steel.

The third is like to these: there is no peace
In the sea-life, our warfare does not cease.
The great emergency in which we strain
With all our force, our passion and our pain,
Is no mere transient fight with hostile kings,
But mortal war against immortal things—
Danger and Death themselves, whose end shall be
When there is no more wind and no more sea.

What of this sea-born wisdom? Is it not
Truth that on land we have too long forgot?
While this great ship the Commonwealth's effort
We are not seamen all, and in one boat!
Have we not all one freedom, lost and found,
When to one service body and soul are bound?

And is not Life itself, if seen aright,
A great emergency, an endless fight
For all men's native land, and worth the price
Of all men's service and their sacrifice?

Ah! had we that sea-wisdom, could we steer
By those same stars for even half the year,
How plain would seem, as viewed from
The armoured decks.

The problems that our long-shore hearts perplex
Less than his uttermost then none would give.
More than his just reward would none receive.
Not to desire it, for to feast or hoard
While the next table shows a hungry board,
Whatever modern land-made laws may say,
Is not the custom of Trafalgar's Bay.

The Brotherhood, the Service, Life at War,
These are the bonds that hold where heroes are.
These only make the men who weary not,
The men who fall rejoicing, self-forgot.

Come back to that unfading afternoon
Where Jutland echoes to the First of June,
And Beatty raging with a lion's might
Roses out his heart to keep the foe from Right.
The Grand Fleet comes at last: the day is ours;
Mile beyond mile the line majestic towers:
The battle bends: Hood takes the foremost place
With the grand manner of his famous race.
Beats off the giant Hindenburg, and then
Goes down, pursuing still, with all his men.
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics are taken from the Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated May 3rd:—

OPIMUM.
The stocks on May 2nd were 230 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 1354 chests of Malwa and 98 chests of Persian and Turkish. There were no imports or exports during the preceding fortnight. The stocks of uncertified Benares Opium were four chests of Patna and 179 chests of Benares. In the preceding fortnight there were no importations and 60 chests of Benares were boiled by Government opium monopoly.

EXPORTS.
There is practically no change in the export market.

IMPORTS.
Cotton Yarn.—Our market continued depressed and only a very limited business has been transacted at an appreciable decline in rates. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$175/207. No. 12s at \$135/210. No. 15s at \$210/220. No. 20s at \$215/245. Arrivals 5,500 bales. Sales 1,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 10,000 bales. Bargains 14,000 bales. There was no business in Woolens. In Raw Cottons the market is decidedly weaker and values have declined \$3/5 per picul all round. Nominal quotations for Indian Cotton are \$51/01 and for China descriptions \$53/64 per picul. The Metal market remains dull and lifeless. A few lots of Rails have been done from spot, at higher prices. Tinplates have shown firmness and are advanced to \$34/5 per box a rise of \$4 to \$5. Steel Bars are quiet. The business in Yellow Metal has been nominal. There has been no change in Petroleum products. At present it is considered inadvisable to quote for Coal. In Sugar the market is firm. As regards Flour, the stock is about 170,000 sacks. Quotations are:—Japanese 2nd patent \$3.66 per sack; Japanese 3rd patent \$3.60 per sack; Japanese straight \$3.60 per sack; Shanghai flour \$3.55 per sack; Australian No. 1 \$3.76 per sack, No. 2 \$3.70, and No. 3 \$3.65.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated May 5th, state:—

Our last report was dated 3rd April, by Mr. *Santhia*, and during the intervening weeks, our yarn market has been much influenced by the sudden decline in cotton, owing to certain regulations passed by the British and American Governments for the control of this staple commodity. This news had produced a depressing effect, especially on Japanese yarn No. 20s, which has gradually dropped in price, with an aggregate decline of \$30 per bale.

Although Japanese yarn has declined so much, the rates of Indian yarn have kept steady, with a reduction of only \$7 to \$10, and business has passed in about 2,300 bales, mostly in 10s and 12s yarn.

The news of Government cotton control has had a depressing effect in India, but scarcity of yarn has not made any noticeable change in that market, though values have reduced to some extent.

The quotations in our present circular indicate prices as per our last circular, except in certain counts where actual sale prices are given. At the close our market is quiet.

Total sales: 2,400 bales; Bargains in Chinese hands: 12,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail Mr. *Dinera* and extra Mr. *Malay* and *Bombay Maru*, from Bombay, have brought in 7,000 bales for Hongkong and 4,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai reports a small volume of business, where the market is also affected by the news of cotton control.

Japanese Yarn.—About 5,000 bales of 20s have passed hands as under, with a gradual reduction up to the extent of \$30 per bale:—

1,200 bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$257 to \$235; 600 bales 3 Horses, No. 10s at \$225 to \$227; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$237; 3,500 bales Yellow Jess, No. 20s at \$255 to \$225; Setsu, No. 10s at \$202; Setsu, No. 20s at \$240; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$240.

Raw Cotton.—No stock. Quotations: Bengal, \$40 to \$50; Chinese, \$45 to \$55 per picul.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]
CANTON, May 5th.
CIVIL GOVERNOR FORBIDS RECRUITING.
The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, has wired to the Tsuchun and various leaders that he refused to permit the Military Government to send officers to recruit in various places. He has instructed his leaders to stop any such recruiting.

SWATOW REPORTS.
It is reported that Commander Fong Sing-to has established his Headquarters in Swatow since the Northern troops have commenced to attack the Canton forces. Li How-ki, Tsuchun of Fukien, after being appointed Chief Commander of the 3rd Army to attack Kwangtung, has established his Headquarters at Amoy.

GENERAL LUNG AND HIS LEADERS.
The Peking Government is reported to have remitted \$80,000 to General Lung, for military expenditure, and to have ordered him to prepare a fresh attack in Kwangtung. Chui Yuet, one of Lung's leaders, has recently recalled a great number of his former troops in Tsai Man (near Lui Chow) to re-attack the lost cities. Chief Commander Li Kar-pan, who was reported captured, left the Lui Chow front the other day, disguised as a fisherman.

SITUATION AT KING CHOW.
It is reported that certain gunboats have been despatched to watch the gateway of King Chow. The Authorities have decided to send additional gunboats to surround the island in order to drive Lung's troops out of the Province.

REWARD FOR VICTORIOUS TROOPS.
General Luk has offered \$10,000 reward to the troops who participated in the recapture of Ko Chow and Lui Chow.

THE NAM HUNG FRONT.
It is reported that Northern troops from Kiangsi have reached Shui Kwan after recapturing Nam Hung. The Tsuchun has given the most pressing orders to certain armies to proceed to the north borders at once. Numerous long-trains are conveying troops to Shui Kwan by day and night over the Canton-Hankow railway.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.
The directors appointed by the Tsuchun and Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the Canton-Hankow railway, assumed office yesterday. We learn that the directors, respectively representing the Government and the shareholders, have entered into an agreement defining their respective spheres and powers. Passenger traffic has been reduced to one train a day, the rest of the rolling stock being employed for conveying troops to the north borders.

FIGHT WITH U-BOAT. SHIPMASTER'S BRAVERY.
A Leith shipmaster was decorated at Buckingham Palace recently for a deed of courage which has not been surpassed in the war. He fought one of the new German submarines for an hour and a half, after which the U-boat retired from the fray. The incident occurred in Italy last year in broad day-light, and with the sea perfectly smooth.

Suddenly a U-boat of the latest type was seen in the offing, and as she came nearer the captain of the merchant steamer saw that she carried two guns. His armament consisted of one gun. He put his vessel about and in the meantime the submarine discharged a torpedo, which missed its objective by a few yards. The vessels were at this time distant a little over two miles from each other. Both vessels opened fire, but after a brisk exchange of shells the U-boat drew astern to get clear of the steamer's gun and try to discover its range.

At this critical stage a remarkable occurrence changed the course of events. The smoke-boxes on the steamer caught fire, and the submarine commander, believing that the conflagration was due to his attack, got up full speed and hailed the merchantman. A great fight ensued. A third shell from the steamer put the after-gun of the submarine out of action. The enemy was meanwhile raining shells around the Leith vessel, and some damage was done to her masts. It was not till the fight had lasted about an hour that anyone was injured. A shell passed through three bulk-heads, penetrated the main deck, and buried itself in the spare bunker without exploding. It threw splinters about, and these broke both legs of a passenger and one leg of a steward.

For another thirty-five minutes the engagement proceeded, and then, to the astonishment of those on the steamer, the submarine gave up the fight. It did not dive but simply ceased firing, and remained on the surface. It was supposed that it had been damaged by the steamer's fire in such a way that it could not submerge. The Leith captain, however, did not wait to inquire, but getting up full speed he soon left the U-boat far astern.

Then he went below and attended to the wounded men. He put the passenger's legs in splints, but the steward's leg, being much mutilated, he amputated it with a razor. The passenger was afterwards landed at a port in France, where he unfortunately died some days afterwards. The steward, on the other hand, made an excellent recovery, and can be seen to-day in the streets of Leith as crutches.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

WEATHER INTERFERES WITH CLOSING DAY'S EVENTS.

LADY MAY DISTRIBUTES AWARDS.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club closed its season on Saturday with an interesting programme of races. The Club-house was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting, etc., the afternoon's proceedings were enlivened with selections of music performed by the band of the 18th Infantry. There was quite a large gathering of members and their friends, including Lady May and H.E. Major-General Ventris. Tea was served, and everything was done to ensure a pleasant and successful afternoon. The yachting events, in the several classes, were started at 2.30 p.m., the course being as follows:—Channel Rocks (P), mark-boat on starting line (P), Channel Rocks (S)—a distance of 3 miles. The sky had been overcast all the morning, but a favourable breeze was blowing, and it was anticipated that good times would be made. Unfortunately, at about 3.30 p.m. a slight drizzle commenced, followed by a dead calm, and, as a consequence, the yachts, which were on their outward journey, had to be towed back by motor-boats. The races will be run off at some future date, which will be announced.

Besides yachting there were two other interesting events on the programme. The first was a scratch six-ears race confined to military men. The two teams which entered were composed of men from the 87th Co. R.G.A., stationed at St. Andrew's Island. One team received half-a-minute's start, but, despite this, which gave them a lead of over 50 yards, they were defeated by their opponents. The winning crew were:—Gunner Compton, bow; Gunner Brimble, 2; Gunner Sheldon, 3; Cpl. Keable, 4; Br. Llewellyn, 5; Cpl. Knight, stroke; and Cpl. Smith, cox.

Two events—one for "dinghy boys" of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club; and the other for the boys of the R.H.Y.C. only, proved interesting and amusing.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.—At 6 p.m., when all the yachts had been towed in, Lady May distributed the prizes won during the season, and was in turn presented with a bouquet of flowers in a silver vase by little Miss Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Commodore, said that although the past season was delayed owing to the Defence Corps Camp, the Club had been able to complete the programme of races practically at the same date as in former years. It had been a very successful season and there had been some very good racing. In the Handicap class there was a keen fight for the Championship between *Dione*, *Rolla*, and *Diana*, and Capt. Arthur was to be congratulated on pulling off the event. (Applause.) *Dione* had one or two vicissitudes during the season, which need not be particularised, and it was satisfactory that she was able to obtain second place. He congratulated Miss Iris May upon this. (Applause.) In the One Design class there was a close fight between *Daphne* and *Aila*. In the Heyward Hays and Gael class, *Lybeth*, with a new owner, very nearly repeated her success of the previous year. Mr. Sleight, who had won with *Dawn*, was to be congratulated. Among the cruisers *Noble*, all smiles, as he (the speaker) predicted, just bent his back. They had had several good races, and he did not grudge her the victory. It was now known by yachtsmen that the channel behind Junk Island was navigable by cruisers at all states of the tide. This was very important information to all. The *Irene* was sailed with great cunning and skill by her owner, Mr. R. Sutherland, and well deserved her win. Mr. Severn said he was glad that Mr. Hurley, a new owner, had won the *Noble* cup, a special prize, for which the members were all anxious. He congratulated Mr. Hurley, and said that the members had been well distributed among the owners of the several yachts, and that was very satisfactory. The Club was much indebted to Mr. Blair for his work as Sailing Secretary. (Applause.) He had been absolutely indefatigable, and had given up much time to the work, foregoing several pleasant outings on the sea in order to be at his post at the start and finish. In fact, it was difficult to imagine how they could have got on without him. It was to be regretted that the race for the *Noble* cup, presented by Mr. Blair, for English rig cruisers, did not produce more entries. Perhaps competitors shrank from the night out which it involved. (Laughter.) It was a very good race, and he hoped they would have another like it next year. Mr. Loughlin, after several years of good work, has had to relinquish the office of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, owing to his departure from the colony. They were fortunate in having Mr. McDougall fill his place. The thanks of the Club were particularly due to Mr. Carpenter, both for his work last year and for the work which he had undertaken this year in connection with the bathing season. There was only one pier at present, but another smaller one was to be erected for the use of ladies and children. There were a large number of bathing members. As a result, the Club would benefit, and he thought the members would get good value for their money. The winners of the Commodore's cups would receive in those cups War Savings Certificates, as was the case last year, and he calculated these would carry on the war, as far as the Empire was concerned, for one-third of a second (Laughter). In conclusion, Mr. Severn

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB. MOTOR-BOAT RACE—POSTPONED.

The motor-boat race, organised by Mr. A. W. Van Andel, under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club, had to be postponed on Saturday, at the eleventh hour, when practically all the competitors but one had finished the course.

Originally eight motor-boats were entered for the event, but only six turned up, namely, the *Spark* (owned by Mr. A. Smith), the *Maggie* (owned by Mr. A. Burn), the *King* (owned by Mr. King), the *See* (owned by Mr. Van Andel), the *Unet* (owned by Mr. Wilkin), and the *Falter* (owned by Mr. King). Five boats started, being handicapped according to their speed. The course was as follows:—Channel Rocks, North, Fairway Buoy, and back home. Unfortunately, when the other boats returned it was found that the *Falter*, which was to have started last owing to being the fastest of the entrants, had been prevented from taking part by some engine trouble. The race, therefore, had to be called off according to the rules governing the contest, which explicitly stated: "There must be at least six starters, otherwise the race will be postponed." The race will take place at some date to be announced.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. Stabb reports that during the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed:—14 dressing gowns, 107 shirts, 109 pairs pyjamas, 123 vests, 42 bed-jackets, 10 reversible bed-jackets, 10 surgical shirts, 4 night-shirts, 60 shrouds, 13 pairs socks, 13 muffs, 22 pairs slippers, 4 pairs invalid boots, 15 small pillows, 154 handkerchiefs, 44 milk covers, 66 scrubbers, 10 mops, 16 many-tailed bandages and 16 mosquito nets.

These were packed in three cases and sent to the Red Cross distributing centre in Bombay.

The Mothers' Union contribution to the April's packing, consisted of:—19 vests, 11 shirts, 7 pairs pyjamas, 8 kimono bed-jackets, 24 handkerchiefs, 7 pairs socks, 5 pairs gloves, 1 pair mittens, 2 pairs knee-caps and 3 white caps.

Mrs. W. Gill's private collection for buying mosquito netting is now closed. It amounted to \$355.26, and from this amount sufficient netting was bought for \$29.00.

During the summer months lists of City Hall work party returns will be published monthly. This does not indicate that less work is expected; on the contrary, it is hoped that the standard of last summer will be kept up, when the lists were actually larger than during the winter. It is called for by the fact that several members of the Work Party's staff will be away, and a good deal of extra work will come on the shoulders of the remainder.

said how grateful they all were to Lady May for distributing the prizes. (Applause.) The yacht races would be finished some afternoon to be announced later.

After the presentation of prizes, Mr. Severn thanked all present on Lady May's behalf for the reception accorded her, mentioning especially the donor of the bouquet of flowers.

Cheers were then given for Lady May and for the Commodore. The playing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

THE PRIZE LIST.
Championship Prizes.
CRUISER CLASS, Chinese Rig.—1st, *Noble*, Messrs. Lowe and Blair (sailed by Mr. Lowe); 2nd, *Oenot*, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.

CRUISER CLASS, English Rig.—1st, *Irene*, Mr. R. Sutherland; 2nd, *Vesper*, Mr. A. A. Claxton.

HANDICAP CLASS.—1st, *Diana*, Capt. T. Arthur; 2nd, *Dione*, Miss Iris May.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.—1st, *Daphne*, Mr. F. R. Smyth (sailed by Mr. W. Logan); 2nd, *Aila*, Capt. S. A. Aitken.

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.—1st, *Dawn*, Mr. E. M. Sleight; 2nd, *Lybeth*, Mr. A. D. Keigwin.

Other Prizes.
Noble Cup (presented by Mr. A. R. Lowe).—*Dorothy II*, Mr. F. C. M. Hurley.

Irene Cup (presented by Mr. R. Sutherland).—*Vesper*, Mr. A. A. Claxton (sailed by Mr. W. Logan).

Diana Cup (presented by Capt. Arthur).—*Rolla*, Mr. P. C. Potts.

Dawn Cup (presented by Mr. E. M. Sleight).—*Lady Ursula*, Mr. H. S. House.

Daphne Cup (presented by Mr. F. R. Smyth).—*Bonita*, Mr. N. Croucher (sailed by Mr. D. K. Blair).

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN. EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong for 1917 states:—

In December the Chaplain was offered the Headmastership of the Diocesan Boys' School, which position he accepted after careful consideration and advice. It is with great regret that he now gives up work which he has always found very enjoyable and of great interest. He desires to thank most cordially all who have supported him so willingly and so generously during his tenure of office. His resignation takes effect in April and, if possible, the vacancy will be filled in September.

The fact that men of seventeen different nationalities have stayed at the Institute during the year is one which shows what a need such a building as the Institute supplies, and is one which should commend it to the support of people and firms of all nationalities. Such Institutes as the one we have in Hongkong, controlled by the central Society of the Missions to Seamen, London, and by duly appointed local Committees, and all flying the "Angel Flag," can be found in 110 of the largest ports of the world. They provide, as nearly as possible, a home for men away from home where good board and lodging at reasonable prices are provided, as well as Reading and Writing rooms and other attractions.

Soldiers stationed here have availed themselves of the offer of the Committee made to them in the early days of the war of the use of the Institute as a Club. Every night the Reading and Writing rooms, the Billiard room and Games have been very well patronised.

Over 12,000 letters have been written in the Institute during the year.

In the first few months of the year several concerts were held.

During the year a Library has been formed and over 1,000 volumes have been collected, labelled, catalogued and put in new bookcases. Messrs. Spratling and Cockburn, of the Middlesex Regiment, have spent many hours of hard work in this connection, and the Committee desire to convey to them their very best thanks. It is hoped that the Library will be well used during coming years. Printed catalogues will be ready in April.

Light refreshments have been provided throughout the year and meals for those staying in the building.

The receipts for refreshments, etc., and for cabins and beds are smaller than they were prior to the war. This is due to fewer of H.M. ships staying in harbour for long periods, and to the shortness of leave ashore. Thus for the present the Mission is more dependent on financial support in the way of subscriptions and donations.

Both sailors and soldiers have made very good use of the building as a Club. Finally (say the Committee) we have had a very successful year, although we need a large balance in hand, as we have no reserve funds and considerable repairs will be necessary in 1918 (i.e., the painting of the outside woodwork and ironwork of the Institute). The Chaplain has often wondered if it would be possible to start an Endowment Fund for the Institute. An Institution like this ought to have a Reserve Fund for extensive repairs and in the event of emergencies. The generosity which the Chaplain has experienced during his three years' work in connection with the Institute, leads him to believe that a ready response would be given if an Endowment Fund were started. Such a fund in Hongkong could be assigned as a local tribute to the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy. Without these two services there would be no Hongkong as it is known to us; we owe a huge debt to these services. Hongkong could pay a lasting tribute to them by means of an Endowment Fund for the Seamen's Institute. Such a Fund would enable the Institute to give more and better provision for men who go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters. Cabins and dormitories would be better furnished; better provision could be made for Officers and Engineers; the Institute could be made more like a Club and the appearance of an "institute" or "home" with the usual interpretation attached to those words, which is sometimes a stigma, should be carefully avoided. The Fund could be started now with a view to better provision after the war.

During 1917 our subscription list has been increased again and shows another record. At the end of 1916 our total balance in hand was \$1,087.53. At the end of 1917 our total balance (bank and cash) is \$2,594.81. This balance is needed for considerable repairs to the Institute. A sum of \$2,000 is, on fixed deposit. This money, which was the price obtained by the sale of the launch "Dayspring," is being kept for the purchase of a new launch.

The St. Peter's Church Account shows a balance in hand of \$401.98.

A summary of the work done in 1917 shows that there were 401 visits to ships, 99 visits to Sailors' Homes, etc., 93 visits to Hospitals, 91 services in Church, 145 administrations of the Holy Communion, 12 concerts, 3,071 men present at concerts, 12,250 letters written in the Institute, 1,200 books, magazines, etc., put on ships or sent to troops, a library formed of over 1,000 volumes, and 40 meetings held in the Institute (e.g., Orange Lodge, Young Men's Club, etc.). The Chaplain has also taken or assisted at 63 Services at St. John's Cathedral and at other places.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FIGHT OVER NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Three Chinese were charged with fighting in the public road. Inspector Macdonald said one of the defendants worked for the other two. He demanded his wages, and, being refused, proceeded to assault his employers. Mr. J. R. Wood bound defendants over in personal bonds of \$50 each to keep the peace for six months.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF METAL.

A marine hawkler was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of metals.

A *lukong* said he saw the defendant carrying the metals in a basket, in Queen's Road West. When asked where he got the metals, defendant could not give a satisfactory reply.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

A LIVE ARSENAL.

A Chinese, described as a merchant, hailing from Panama, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a rifle, several revolvers and accessories, a few sticks of dynamite, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was arrested by a district watchman on the Praya, on Friday, while carrying the firearms, etc., in a bag.

Defendant said he was passing through the Colony, en route to Sung Hing his native village.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$500, and ordered the confiscation of the ammunition.

DISHONEST "HOUSE BOY."

A Chinese house boy, employed by Mr. J. C. Higginbotham, of 53B, David's Building, Kowloon, was charged with stealing \$30 in money and several articles of clothing and jewellery, valued at \$130.

Inspector Gordon deposed that on the morning of May 5th defendant left his master's employment without giving notice. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Higginbotham reported his losses to the Police, mentioning that he gave the \$30 to the defendant to pay the amah. The Police made enquiries, but could learn nothing as to the whereabouts of defendant. On Thursday last when Mr. Higginbotham was on the Star Ferry Pier a Chinese came up and informed him that his "boy" was living in Lyndhurst Terrace. The Police were informed, and the house was searched. Defendant was arrested, and a quantity of the stolen articles was discovered in the house, which was being used as a sort of a club. The remaining articles were traced to two pawn-shops in Haiphong and Nathan Roads.

Defendant admitted stealing the articles, but denied stealing the money.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to four months' hard labour.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

26 IN 81 DAYS.

The following air raids were made into Germany between December 1st, 1917, and February 19th, inclusive, a period of 81 days:—

Date.	Objective.	Locality.	Weight in lbs. of bombs dropped.
Dec. 1917.			
5	Railway sidings	Zweibrücken	1,844
6	Works	Birbach	1,066
8	Works	Birbach	2,218
11	Root Factory	Pirmasens	1,694
24	Factories	Mannheim	2,262
Jan. 1918.			
3-4	Railways	Nr. Metz	780
4-5	Railways	Nr. Metz	2,940
8-6	Town	Concoches	1,244
9-6	Town & Railway	Concoches	2,180
14	Munition Factory and Railways	Karlsruhe	2,600
14-15	Steel Works	Diedenhofen	2,102
"	Railways	Metz	524
"	Railways	Ebingen	280
16-17	Railways	Bensdorf	280
"	Town	Orny	255
"	Searchlight	Vigny	25
21-22	Steel Works	Diedenhofen	1,220
"	Railway Sidings	Bensdorf	1,210
"	Rail Junction	Arnsweiler	1,244
24-25	Steel Works (rail-ways & barracks)	Diedenhofen	1,120
"	Railway	Trier	809
"	Railway	Oberbillerig	280
"	Factory	Mannheim	672
"	Railway	Saarburg	280
24-25	Steel Works	Diedenhofen	1,244
27	Barracks & Station	Trier	230
28	"	"	1,250
Feb. 1918.			
9-10	Railway	Concoches	1,244
12	Town	Offenburg	2,244
16-17	Railway Station	Concoches	1,485
17-18	Sidings	Concoches	2,240
18	Steel Works & st.	Diedenhofen	285
18	Barracks & sta.	Trier	1,250
18-19	"	"	2,206
18-19	Railway & goods	Diedenhofen	650
19	Station	Trier	2,440

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SLAZENGER'S AND AYRE'S 1918 TENNIS BALLS

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MOST APPROVED MODELS IN
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THE "IZ," "LAMBERT CHAMBERS,"
BUSSET'S FAMOUS "DEMON DRIVER,"
"VANTAGE," "TOURNAMENT,"
THE "LEE"

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SILK OILSKINS.

FOR SALE.
ONLY \$250 PEARL THREAD NECK-
LACE and \$25 PEARL EARRINGS,
REAL RUSSIAN PEARLS.

Apply from 12-2 and 4-7 p.m., Lieut.
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EDWARD HOTEL.

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FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 125, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following resolutions were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:

- (1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.
- (2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 50,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$35 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 3,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 138 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive. Dated the 16th day of April, 1918. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [1901]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members Admitted to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1890]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 24th February, 1918, electing Directors and Auditors. TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to 12 o'clock Noon May 11th.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 29th April, 1918. [1940]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, 29th April, 1918. [1948]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, both days inclusive. THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., W. G. DARRBY, General Manager. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [1905]

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 35 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA OMBRAZO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

O. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879]

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

IN Kowloon, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the Name of "MAX". Anyone found heretofore in possession of the dog, without reasonable excuse, will be prosecuted.

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1, Ormsby Villa, Granville Road, Kowloon. [1889]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM,"

and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 23,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years. Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,300 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Vendors Solicitors,

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1929]

WANTED.

WANTED by a European Firm in India an EXPERT, European, Chinese or American, who has a thorough practical experience in the manufacture of glue from hide cuttings and bones. Good salary to a reliable man. Apply in the first instance with copies of testimonials. MANAGER, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1927]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.

Apply to YU KAM HING, c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER. [1936]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, 4-Roomed FLAT on the PEAK, To Let from Middle May for three months. Box 1, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1935]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1875]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE Co., Ltd., 40, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shambien, Canton.

No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1923]

FOR SALE.

"GALSEND," 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply to C. H. GALE, P.W.D. [1938]

FOR SALE.

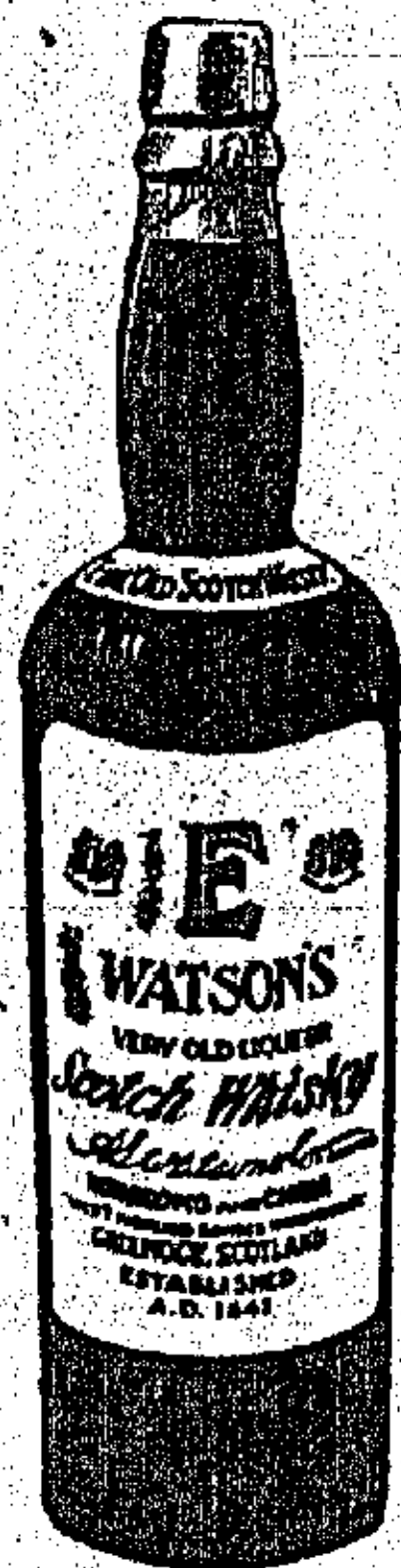
ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well-built, Four-Roomed House with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to

D. V. STRAYVENSON, Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON. [1912]

INTIMATION

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TEL. 618.

[19]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1918

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

THAT some reform of the House of Lords was imperative has long been recognised by all political parties. A Select Committee of the Peers themselves, presided over by the EARL of ROSEBURY in 1908, came to the conclusion that the possession of a peerage ought not, of itself, to give the right to sit and vote in the House, and suggested various qualifications for membership. Three years later, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE introduced a Bill for the reconstruction of the House, which passed its second reading but got no further. When the Parliament Act was carried, expressly excluding the Second Chamber from all authority in the sphere of Money Bills and limiting its veto in all other fields of legislation, a pledge was given that it would be followed at an early date by a measure for the reconstruction of the Chamber. The case for the fulfilment of this pledge obviously became much stronger as a consequence of the recent wide extension of the franchise. It was felt that there could be no more favourable opportunity for attacking the question than the present, when a party truce is understood to prevail, and a Committee of both Houses was appointed for this purpose under the Chairmanship of Viscount BRYCE. The success which attended the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform encouraged the hope that an agreed settlement would be reached in this case, but from the report, which was issued a few days ago, it is evident that unanimity has not been attained. In the telegraphic summary of the scheme submitted by the majority of the Committee it is not precisely stated how many members the Second Chamber would contain—the number suggested both by Lord ROSEBURY's Committee and by Lord LANSDOWNE's Bill was 350. All we are told is that 248—or, if Ireland were included,

273—would be elected by panels of members of the House of Commons arranged under a geographical group system, while one-fourth of the whole would be chosen by a Standing Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, excluding ex-officio members whose numbers and qualifications are not given. Apparently, therefore, the hereditary system—a vestige of which both Lord ROSEBURY and Lord LANSDOWNE sought to retain by empowering the Peers to elect some of their number as "Lords of Parliament"—is entirely jettisoned. It is objected by some of the members of the Committee, including Lord LANSDOWNE, that an election by groups of members of the House of Commons would not be likely to produce a body of men possessing the attributes for a Second Chamber. By this we suppose they mean that one House would tend to become a mere replica of the other, and thus the chief value of a Second Chamber as a board of revision and amendment would disappear. The idea, however, is borrowed from the Bill submitted by the Unionist Peers in 1911, which provided that 120 "Lords of Parliament" should be elected for electoral districts by electoral colleges composed of members of the House of Commons for constituencies within each district. The same remark applies to the proposal that the term of office of a member of the Second Chamber should be twelve years, though it is now recommended that one-third of the members should retire every fourth year instead of one-fourth retiring every three years. The selection of one-fourth of the members by a Standing Joint Committee of both Houses is substituted for the appointment of practically the same proportion by the King on the advice of the Ministry in proportion to the strength of parties in the House of Commons. Though no particulars are given of the ex-officio members it is not unreasonable to assume that they include Spiritual Peers and Law Lords. It is to be hoped, also, that room will be found for official representatives of the self-governing Dominions, which, as Lord ROSEBURY's Committee declared, would be "a great advantage both to the House itself and to the communities which they represented." It would also appear eminently desirable to accord seats to those who have served as Viceroy of India, Governor-General of Canada, Governor-General of Australia, High Commissioner of South Africa, Governor of New Zealand, Agent-General in Egypt, and others who have had long and intimate experience as administrators in the Overseas Dominions of the King, so that Parliament may be the better fitted for dealing with Imperial questions, which promise to assume ever-increasing importance. Although, owing to the context, it is not quite clear from the cablegram, it would seem that clergymen of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Scotland, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland are to be eligible for election to the Second Chamber in accordance with the view expressed by Lord ROSEBURY's Committee that "the Episcopal representatives should be reduced to ten, and that the other great Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland should be accorded representation." As regards the relations of the two Houses, the absolute and unquestioned supremacy of the Commons in matters of finance is re-affirmed. Presumably to guard against "tacking," it is proposed that any question as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill should be referred to an authority, to be elected at the beginning of every session consisting of seven members of each of the two branches of the Legislature. This follows along the lines of the amendment moved to the Parliament Bill by the late EARL of CROMER and rejected by the Commons. In the event of disagreement between the two Chambers a Bill may be referred to a free conference of both Houses consisting of thirty members, who shall submit a suggested basis of agreement.

One fatal Chinese case of bubonic plague was notified in the Colony on Friday.

The annual meeting of worshippers at the Peak Church will be held to-day, at 6 p.m. at St. Paul's College.

Six cases of cerebro-spinal fever, and three deaths from the disease were notified in the Colony on Friday. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The name of Mr. Ying Kwan-to, of No. 3, Arbuthnot Road, Bachelor of Medicine, and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh, has been added to the local register of medical practitioners.

The engagement is announced of James Malcolm Hall, solicitor, third son of Mr. E. S. Hall, of Hongkong, and Marjorie Mabel, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Japh. Mason, of Ilford, Essex.

As a result of the entertainment given at the Victoria Theatre, Hongkong, on Wednesday last, the sum of \$460 has been forwarded to the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai as a contribution for their "Italian War Funds."

It is announced in the *Gazette* that H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 15 of 1917, an Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods; Ordinance No. 25 of 1917, an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that, as it appears to the Governor-in-Council that the San Ning District Society and San Wui Sheng Mo Kung Shu Society, registered under Ordinance No. 47 of 1911, are being used for purposes incompatible with the peace or good order of the Colony, it is ordered that the said societies be forthwith dissolved under Section 10 of Ordinance No. 47 of 1911. The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs has been appointed by the Governor to wind up the Societies.

When four Chinamen, Chin Kow, Chang Wang, Pan Yow, and Lam Chan, were charged at the Old Bailey recently, with assaulting Ng Fook, and the first witness for the prosecution was Ching Sing, Judge Rentoul looked perplexed. "It would be far better," he suggested, "if we called them A, B, C, D, etc." We will call him (Ching) A. With these Chinese names we may end, unless we are careful, in finding Ng Fook guilty of beating the prisoners. Even with this precaution the court forgot which was A and which was B, and as each Chinaman spoke a different dialect the interpreter had a difficult task. Lam Chan was acquitted, Chin Kow and Chang Wang were sentenced to nine months and Pan Yow to two months' imprisonment.

VALUABLE SERVICES DURING THE WAR.

CAPTAIN BARRETT OF SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 1st.

Amongst those mentioned for valuable services during the war are members of the Legation Guards at Peking, including Captain E. W. Brett, Captain A. J. Thomson, and Company Sergt. Major F. W. Deane of the Indian Army.

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is also mentioned.

FAREWELL.

[FROM THE RUSSIAN OF NEKRASOV.]

Farewell! Do not recall the days of strife, Of pain, of loss—the toil and stress of life!

Do not recall its storms, nor yet its tears, Think not of jealous's dark threats and fears!

Be mindful of the days when love's clear star Above us threw its radiance near and far,

When fearlessly we went our way, Ah! let Us then for this give thanks, and not forget.

Hongkong, May 6th, 1918. T.K.D.

BANK RETURNS FOR APRIL.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 7,518,379	\$ 5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	21,102,200	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,174,885	550,000
Total	\$29,795,264	\$22,550,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$150,000.
† Securities with the Crown Agents £110,000.

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The thirty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday.

Mr. Henry Humphreys presided, and there were present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. H. P. White (Consulting Committee), and Messrs. C. B. Buyers, W. Morley, F. W. Stapleton and J. M. Wong (shareholders), and Mr. J. A. Tarrant (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I propose, with your permission, to follow the customary procedure and take the report and statement of accounts and auditors' certificate as read. Before referring to the accounts, I should like to say a few words about our staff. Since the outbreak of war, eight of them have gone to the Front from Hongkong and China alone. Two of these, viz., Lieut. McLeod and Capt. Evers have made the great sacrifice; the latter being killed by a sniper's bullet whilst gallantly leading his Company into action. No more men can be obtained, and if there is any further drain on our man-power, one or more of our establishments will have to be closed. In addition to the above, three men from the London Agency have joined up, of whom one has been killed.

The accounts before you, though showing results well above the average, are not so good as those for 1916. Between September and December, 1917, supplies were scanty and loss of business ensued in consequence. Stocks have been coming forward better of late, though not as well as we should like, and we are particularly short of some of our best sellers, due to Government restrictions at Home. For instance, one important article was denied a permit on the ground that it contained sugar. We offered by telegram to supply the sugar from Hongkong; we were months afterwards informed that it was not so much a question of sugar as tonnage. We then offered to export the sugar in Japanese ships, and import the manufactured article in Japanese ships, and that is as far as we have got after a year's letters and telegrams. Again, the fire in April last year further assisted to deplete our stocks (which you will observe in the balance sheet are \$162,908.81 less than the year previous) and, in addition, dislocated for a time a considerable portion of the business and also restricted sales. There are two now accounts which appear for the first time, viz., Inland Lot No. 1780 and the buildings thereon \$57,978.60 and loan against security \$40,000. The former is required for our Chinese Department, the lease of the premises now occupied by this department shortly expiring; the latter was repaid on 30th April last. Local and general liabilities in the East and in America are decreased by \$24,913.02. Bills payable in the present accounts figure at \$15,312.23, as against \$105,465.69 in 1916—a decrease of \$90,153.46. The improved financial condition of the Company had enabled the general managers to retire drafts before maturity, thereby effecting a saving of interest. At 31st December \$40,567 worth of drafts had been so retired. At the moment of speaking, I might add that \$69,251 worth of drafts have been retired before maturity.

During the year under review, the Shanghai Pharmacy Branch has been sold, and the loss on same has been provided for in the profit and loss account. The sale was made in accordance with a decision long since determined upon and approved by your Consulting Committee, to concentrate in Hongkong and Canton, where we have need of all our capital and can employ it more remuneratively. The loss on subsidiary coins has been nominal as compared with previous years. I trust that the donation to charities of \$2,700, referred to on the first page of the report, will meet with your approval.

I now beg to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, and when same have been duly seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

Mr. H. P. White seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Messrs. F. Maitland and C. Bernard Brown were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$350 each, on the proposition of Mr. C. B. Buyers, seconded by Mr. W. Morley.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, dividend warrants are ready and may be had on application.

THE WAR.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT OF FRANCO-BRITISH POSITIONS. HALF THE ENEMY'S FIGHTING RESERVE EXHAUSTED.

ALLIED POSITION MOST ENCOURAGING.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON THE GERMAN "PEACE OFFENSIVE":

"MAINLY INTENDED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION."

THE GREATEST MINEFIELD EVER LAID:

GREAT BRITAIN'S PLANS FOR DEALING WITH GERMAN SUBMARINE CRUISERS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY OPENS INTENSE BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, May 4th.
12.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We slightly improved our position north-eastward of Hinges, capturing two machine-guns.

The French secured prisoners in a successful local operation in the Loos sector.

The enemy's artillery this morning opened an intense bombardment of the French and British positions from the neighbourhood of Loos to southward of Ypres, and have shown great activity in the Foret de Nieppe and Meteren sectors.

AVIATION REPORT.

LONDON, May 4th.
12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—Despite a haze on the 2nd inst., we dropped three-and-a-half tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets.

There was severe air-fighting, and we brought down 14 and drove down four enemy machines uncontrollable. Five of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped five-and-a-half tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Juniville railway junction, Bapaume and Caix, and we also dropped three "heavies" from a low height on the lock gates at Zeebrugge.

We successfully raided yesterday the railway station and siding at Thionville.

We again hit the Carlsruhe Works, and observed bursts at the station and sidings and gasworks. All our machine returned.

LOCAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 3rd.
10.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We, in co-operation with the French, took prisoners in local fighting southward of Villers-Bretonneux.

The enemy's artillery was active northward of Albert.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, May 4th.
4.40 p.m.

A French communiqué says there have been fairly lively bombardments in the region of the Aves.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, May 4th.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly great reciprocal artillery firing north and south of the Aves and on the right of the Meuse.

Our artillery dispersed enemy concentrations south of Villers-Bretonneux and towards Castel.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

During the 2nd instant eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down and 12 were compelled to descend in their own lines: 27,000 kilogrammes of projectiles were dropped on stations, bivouacs, cantonments in Han, Nesle, Roye, Chaulnes, St. Quentin and Jussy, and also 8,000 kilogrammes of bombs were dropped on enemy establishments at Bethel and the railway stations at Asfeld-la-Ville.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATION.

PARIS, May 3rd.

A communiqué states:—There was violent mutual bombardments south of Villers-Bretonneux.

A successful minor operation was carried out on the 2nd, in which we attacked the positions between Hailles and Castel and seized Hill 82 and the wood skirting the Aves capturing 100 prisoners.

Our reconnoitring troops were particularly active at Woivre, and in Lorraine, bringing back prisoners.

CLEMENCEAU'S SATISFACTION.

PARIS, May 4th.

M. Clemenceau (the Premier), questioned regarding the results of the Inter-Allied Council, expressed satisfaction with the situation at the Front.

M. Clemenceau said:—Generalissimo Foch is optimistic. That is all I can say.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 4th.
3.20 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—There was fighting activity of considerable violence on May 2nd along the whole of the Italian Front from the Giudicaria valley to the Adriatic.

EARLY AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, May 4th.
2.5 p.m.

The announcement from Vienna that the Emperor Karl, accompanied by General von Arz, Chief of the General Staff, and a high German military representative has gone to the Italian Front is regarded in some quarters as foreshadowing an early Austrian offensive.

AVIATION ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 4th.
4.40 p.m.

An Italian official message says the Anglo-Italian aviators have been active, bringing down 12 hostile machines on the 3rd inst.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERVICE CHEVRON AWARD.

LONDON, May 4th.

The Admiralty announces that a distinctive chevron will be issued to every description of rating in the Navy, including women, who began their sea service in 1914, with an additional chevron for each year of subsequent service.

This is similar to the military arrangement, as cabled on October 11th, 1917.

The Dominions' Navy men are eligible for the award in respect of service outside their own country.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EGYPT'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

CAIRO, May 3rd.

The Government has gratefully accepted Egypt's offer to immediately contribute £3,000,000 towards the war expenditure, and also to provide a further £500,000 in the new Budget.

THE GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

INTENDED FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

LONDON, May 4th.

Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by Reuter, regarding the reported coming German peace offensive, said, personally, he always expected this as the immediate consequence of the Western offensive. It was evidently part of the enemy plan, but he thought it was mainly intended for "home" consumption. He was of the opinion that the general idea of the Germans was to continue fighting in the West until they completely and commercially controlled the East. They hoped to establish themselves impregnable in Russia, so that by means of Germanophile Government and Russia's resources and rich potentialities, Germany may fight the world more than ever and be unconquerable. Germany was aiming to build up the people's spirits by holding out hopes of plentiful Russian supplies.

Lord Cecil believed that "if the Germans have to rely on their own resources they know that they cannot endure very much longer. This explains the plan of a big peace offensive, if they cannot knock out the Allies." The peace offensive, he said, would likely be directed very largely against Great Britain in the shape of offers, which Germany deems would be attractive to us. Germany would then impress upon its people regarding the German moderation, but such offers would not approach anything we can look at and, anyhow, would not tend to peace.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS.

LONDON, May 4th.

The newspapers, discussing Germany's next "peace offensive," reflect the determination of the British nation and its Allies to see the war through, and the impossibility of their being duped into a peace, which does not fulfil the principles for which they are fighting.

The Times says the general expectation that the failure of the German offensive to secure a crushing victory would be followed by a peace offensive in the Allied countries seems likely to be fulfilled. German speakers and agents are showing a suspicious readiness to dilate upon the food shortage and general discomfort in Germany, with the obvious intention of lending a ring of sincerity to the German profession of anxiety for peace. At the same time, neutral emissaries, with well-known antecedents and tendencies, are understood recently to have come to England and other Allied countries for the purpose of suggesting that if the Allies only show a pacific disposition they will find Germany ready to meet them on moderate terms. In some instances these emissaries, it is believed, submitted proposals regarding the best policy for the Allies to follow relative to the internal situation in Germany. It need hardly be said that the origin of these manoeuvres is as well understood as the purpose of the military offensive in March, and the Allied Government will present an equally firm front to this peace intrigue as the Armies presented to the military attacks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

NEW CONTROLLER APPOINTED.

LONDON, May 4th.

Sir Gordon Nairne has been appointed Controller of the Bank of England.

The new post is equivalent to that of General Manager.

The papers comment on the appointment with satisfaction as marking a very important development and giving the present Governor and Deputy Governor greater freedom for their responsibilities and labour attaching to war finance, and making for closer co-operation between the Bank of England and the outside market.

THE POTATO CROP IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Food Controller estimates that the potato acreage of Great Britain in 1918 will approximate 600,000 acres, which is 25 per cent. over that of 1917.

GERMANY'S POST-WAR PREPARATION.

PLAYING OFF THE ALLIES ONE AGAINST THE OTHER.

LONDON, May 4th.

With reference to cables relating to German commercial post-war preparations, enemy newspapers are featuring German dependence on raw materials controlled by the Allies and the consequent necessity for making the question of raw materials one of the most important at the Peace negotiations.

Herr Detmann, an ex-German consul, advocates playing off the Allies against one another, telling America that they cannot have potash except supplies of cotton and copper are guaranteed, and influencing Australia through her interest in maintaining the German wool market.

Herr Zimmermann, the well-known colonial enthusiast, in the course of a series of renegade articles, goes further and says the remedy is a vast colonial empire.

(A part of this message is missing.)

GERMAN ALLIANCE WITH IRELAND.

Herr Zimmermann concludes:—"Today this Colonial Empire is not firmly in our hands. We must await coming events, and then we shall talk further. Then we shall speak of the security of the permanent connections between this Colonial Empire and Germany. Recently von Stumm, of the Foreign Office, said that a free Ireland would mean the freedom of the seas. A German alliance with a free Ireland would permanently secure the connection between Germany and her colonial possessions in Africa."

GT. BRITAIN'S PROHIBITED SEA AREA.

GREATEST MINEFIELD EVER LAID.

LONDON, May 4th.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, in the Daily Telegraph, says the new prohibited area in the North Sea will exist from May 10th, its base forming a line between Norway and Scotland and its peak running northward within the Arctic circle. This is the greatest minefield ever laid, the area embracing 121,000 square miles.

Mr. Hurd suggests that the Admiralty is applying the same methods at the northern exit of the North Sea as the Straits of Dover. While the Germans have been building submarine cruisers the Admiralty has been laying plans for dealing with these new craft.

THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS AND SWITZERLAND.

A NEW ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT.

BERNE, May 4th.

A new economic arrangement has been concluded between Switzerland and the representatives of the Allies, by which the former undertakes to supply the Allied Governments with certain quantities of wood for a period of eight months, the Allies making important concessions regarding the supply of food to Switzerland.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

FIGHTING AT KIEFF.

AMSTERDAM, May 4th.

Fighting occurred at Kieff on the occasion of the overthrowing of the Ukrainian Government, as cabled on the 2nd.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 3rd.

A wireless German official report states:—We advanced into the Donetz region.

We occupied Tagarot on the Sea of Azov.

GREAT EVENTS EXPECTED.

STOCKHOLM, May 4th.

The Aften Bladet states that the Russians have massed considerable troops on the Finnish borders.

Great events are expected.

THE FIGHTING IN FINLAND.

LONDON, May 4th.

A wireless German official report, issued this evening, states:—After a five days' battle we defeated the enemy near Lahti and Tavastehus, in Finland, capturing 20,000 prisoners.

LIQUOR TRADE CONTROL COMMITTEES' RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The report of the English, Scotch and Irish Committees on the State purchase and control of the liquor trade states that all the Committees propose definite terms for the purchase of liquor interests. The cost of the acquisition appears to be between £400,000,000 and £500,000,000. All the reports affirm that the principle of purchase should be on the basis of pre-war profits at pre-war rates of capitalisation.

The English Committee recommends that the sum thus reached should be written down to the standard of the capital values prevailing when the purchase transaction was completed, and that a special Government guaranteed stock will be issued, the cash value of which will be equal to the sum so adjusted.

The Scottish and Irish Committees reserve the form of payment for the further consideration by the Government. All the reports include the export trade as subject of acquisition and all propose to exclude the Allied trades, also most hotels, clubs, railway and refreshment rooms, theatre bars, passenger ship bars, dining cars and the non-liquor part of mixed businesses.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

ESTIMATES FOR IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.

Mr. Baker, the War Secretary, has submitted to the Senate Military Committee his estimates of approximately \$15,000,000,000 for an immediate programme.

THE ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND ENTERPRISES.

ORIGINATED BY VISCOUNT JELlicoe.

LONDON, May 3rd.

Reuter learns that the Germans are displaying great activity in endeavouring to repair the damage to Zeebrugge. The channel still remains blocked, and will likely remain so for a considerable time.

Apart from the two sunken concrete ships at the entrance, the position of the Thetis at the edge of the shoal is likely to greatly increase dredging operations, which are necessary to prevent the harbour from being silted up.

An interesting fact has just been published that Viscount Jellicoe, while First Sea Lord, passed the plans for and approved the Zeebrugge and Ostend enterprises.

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces:—Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner have returned from France, where they attended the meetings of the fifth session of the Supreme War Council.

The meetings were also attended by M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and the Allies' Naval and Military advisers, including Generalissimo Foch, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing and General Petain.

THE IRISH QUESTIONS.

PRIME MINISTER CONFERS WITH HOME RULE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 4th.

Mr. Lloyd George, immediately on his return from France, met the Rt. Hon. Walter Long and the Committee drafting the Home Rule Bill, and discussed the clauses concerning Ulster and Customs finance, on which disagreement had arisen.

The Daily Mail believes that a basis of adjustment has been reached. It is hoped that the measure will be introduced before Whitsuntide.

The Times states that Lord Middleton has declined to participate in the new Irish Government.

GERMANY'S FUTURE ECONOMIC LIFE.

DEMAND FOR INDEMNITIES NECESSARY.

ZURICH, May 4th.

A gloomy picture of Germany's finances is drawn by the Industrial Union of Saxony, one of the greatest industrial organisations in Germany, in a manifesto supporting the demand for war indemnities. The manifesto says the war has added 14,800,000,000 marks to the peace time expenditure of 4,800,000,000 marks.

It continues:—"This total would absorb 60 per cent. of the whole of the national income. Capitalised at 3 per cent, the national debt would then amount to 392,000,000,000 marks, or more than the entire pre-war national wealth of Germany. Such a burden would completely paralyse our production and all our spirit and enterprise, and completely ruin our economic life. Our foes are considerably better off in this respect. They need entertain no such apprehensions, as their own countries' and Colonial possessions afford rich natural sources of valuable raw materials and millions of workers, while Germany is dependant on herself, and even if she gained Colonies, she cannot reckon on any immediate profit from them."

THE TRANSPORT OF GRAVEL.

GERMAN BOATS SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, May 4th.

Reports from The Hague state that Allied aviators, in a single day, sank 23 German boats laden with gravel and crushed stone for the German front, and are daily destroying others.

They also destroyed two piers at Luxembourg and a bridge at Namur.

The roads are so cut up that the Germans find it difficult to bring sufficient material to fill up the craters in them.

AMERICA EXCHANGES NECESSARIES FOR SHIPPING.

CHRISTIANIA, May 4th.

An agreement has been signed between America and Norway under which the United States sends a quantity of necessities in exchange for the use of a certain amount of Norwegian shipping.

ENTENTE AND SWEDISH SHIPPING.

AMSTERDAM, May 4th.

The Finance Minister has stated that Sweden will receive a quarter million tons of corn and 300,000 tons of food-stuffs, and a quantity of other vital necessities in exchange for the hiring of 400,000 tons of shipping lying in foreign ports to the Entente.

The Minister also declared that the Government was doing everything possible on behalf of the Swedes, who were literally fighting against starvation.

THE CANADIAN ARMY.

QUEBEC RESIGNED TO CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, May 4th.

The tone of the Quebec newspapers during the last few days indicates a resignation to conscription in that province, but an incident in the House of Commons yesterday even more emphatically indicates the changed attitude of the population towards the Government's policy of maintaining Canada's Army at the front at full strength.

The Hon. Mr. Limieux, a vigorous and influential opponent of conscription, said he had been asked by the President of the Committee of the Royal Flying Corps in Quebec city to communicate to the House the following:—"It may interest the country to know that applications for admission into the Royal Flying Corps are pouring in from Quebec and rural districts by able and well-educated young men belonging to good families." The message was cheered.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH STEAMER
TORPEDOED.

DISREGARD OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

LONDON, May 3rd.
Another instance of German disregard of neutral territorial waters is the case of the French steamer *Provence* which was torpedoed from the land side while 2,000 yards from the Spanish coast. The *Provence* grounded upon reaching Palamos harbour.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.
OPERATIONS RESUMED.

LONDON, May 2nd.
A Palestine official message states:—We resumed operations to the east of the Jordan on May 1st. While the infantry attacked the enemy at the foot of the hills south-west and south of Essalt, Australian mounted troops entered the village taking thirty-three Germans and 317 Turkish prisoners. During these operations a mounted brigade, which watched the crossings of the Jordan at Jiseldamei, was attacked and forced back by a superior enemy who crossed the river during the night. Horse artillery batteries, supporting the brigade in most difficult country, were obliged to abandon nine guns. The necessary support for the detached brigade was immediately forthcoming. The operations are proceeding. We repulsed local attacks at several points on the west of the Jordan.

HORSES AND DETACHMENTS
WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, May 3rd.
In connection with the abandonment of nine guns mentioned in the Palestine communiqué, it is officially announced that the horses and detachments were safely withdrawn.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
OUTLINE OF HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, May 3rd.
The Parliamentary Lobbyist of the *Daily Chronicle* states that the Government is determined to proceed with Home Rule, which will be on federal lines, providing one Parliament for the whole of Ireland. The Bill will be introduced the week after next.

An appreciable improvement in the situation in Ireland is reported as a consequence of the appointment of Mr. E. Shortt, K.C., as Chief Secretary and Captain Redmond as Intelligence Officer on Lord French's Staff.
The *Times* Lobbyist confirms that the Home Rule Bill is assuming definite shape. It lays down the Federal principle for the United Kingdom. The correspondent says the Customs and Excise will be almost certainly reserved to the Irish Parliament until after the war. It is understood that an additional safeguard for Ulster is provided in the form of an Ulster Committee with a power of veto on legislation affecting Ulster. The latest proposal for the Veto is that it should be placed in commission, possibly under Lord Midleton, Lord French and Justice Ross.
The *Daily Express* says that all Parliamentary plans have been upset by the new situation. Instead of a month's holiday at Winton, there will probably be only a week and it is expected that the Commons will sit all summer.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY TO
MEMORIAL.

LONDON, May 2nd.
Replying to a memorial signed by over 60,000 Irish residents in Great Britain favouring the immediate self-government of Ireland, the Prime Minister says:—There is no object which I have more close at heart than to assist in composing this ancient controversy. I am bound to say, however, that difficulties which are sufficiently great have not been rendered easier of settlement by the challenge of the supremacy of the United Kingdom's Parliament in that sphere which has always been regarded as properly belonging to it by all advocates of Home Rule, which has recently been issued by the Nationalist Party and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in concert with the leaders of Sinn Fein.

SINN FEINERS AND NATIONALISTS
QUARREL.

LONDON, May 3rd.
The alliance between Sinn Feiners and Nationalists promises not to be long lived. A quarrel broke out on the subject of the bye-election of East Cavan which the Sinn Feiners persist in contesting despite Nationalist remonstrances. Thirty Nationalist Members of Parliament are to speak there on May 5th in opposition to Mr. Griffiths, the Sinn Fein candidate. Mr. Dillon, speaking at Bailieborough, yesterday, said that the Nationalists were in no way responsible for the unhappy situation which had now arisen. If the spirit exhibited by the Sinn Fein leaders in making this indecent attempt to capture the seat, prevailed, national unity was impossible and the imposition of conscription would be facilitated.
Mr. De Valera visited the Bishop of Kilmore yesterday in connection with the latter's suggestion of a compromise regarding East Cavan.

APPEAL TO IRELAND.

PARTNERS OF THE PRUSSIAN
AND "TURK".

LONDON, May 3rd.
A member of the American Mission now in London, in an article in the *Irish Independent* appeals to the people of Ireland to help in the great crusade the American nation has undertaken. The article says that America is grieved and amazed that Irishmen have not long since proved that conscription is unnecessary, and contrasts the high feeling in Ireland with the voluntary privations of Americans on behalf of others whose need is greater. It says that Americans refuse to believe that Irishmen wish to be regarded as partners of the Prussian and Turk.

TREATIES WITH PERSIA.

NULL AND VOID.

AMSTERDAM, May 3rd.
The Persian Minister at The Hague handed the Foreign Minister a Note, stating that the Persian Government officially declared null and void all treaties imposed upon it in recent years, especially the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 regarding spheres of influence in Persia. Whereas other treaties may later be revised the treaty of 1907 remains definitely annulled.

FOOD SITUATION IN
CONSTANTINOPLE.

WORSE THAN EVER.

ATHENS, May 3rd.
Advices from Constantinople depict the food situation there as worse than ever. Prices are exorbitant.

TRANSPORT OF BRITISH
WOUNDED.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

LONDON, May 3rd.
The Dutch papers state that the 107 severely wounded British, who arrived at Rotterdam for repatriation, were not sent from Germany under proper conditions. No hospital train was provided and the Dutch medical authorities expressed forcible opinions regarding the transport of stretcher cases in such circumstances. The German authorities, it is pointed out, must either confess inhumanity or admit that no hospital trains are available owing to German losses in the west.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

THE USE OF THE LIMBURG
RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 3rd.
While the precise arrangement between Holland and Germany as regards the Limburg railway is still publicly unknown in Holland and England, the German newspapers take it for granted that the railway will be used militarily. For example, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, after pointing out the great value of this railway, especially in connection with the present battle, says Holland first objected to its military use, then that the matter was outside the province of the Wilhelmstrasse and, ultimately, the German High Command's insistence prevailed.

The *Manchester Guardian*, replying to the German argument that if the Allies use Dutch ships Germany may use Dutch railways, says Germany's submarine campaign in attempting to exclude the use of all shipping flatly conflicts with Dutch interests. Hence in using Dutch ships the Allies actually assert a Dutch right. On the other hand Holland has no conceivable interest of her own to serve in allowing the transport of war material over her railways.

SUPERHUMAN HEROISM.

FIVE V.C.s.

LONDON, May 3rd.
Almost superhuman heroism characterises the acts for which five Victoria Crosses have been awarded. Three of the recipients are dead.
The following are typical. Second-Lieut. B. M. Cassidy, late Lancashire Fusiliers. During a hostile attack when the flank of a Division was engaged Cassidy, who was commanding a Company in close support, most nobly carried out to the letter the orders that he must hold the position to the last. The enemy came on in overwhelming numbers, endeavouring to turn the flank. He, however, continually rallied his men under terrific bombardment. The enemy were several times cleared out of the trench by his personal leadership. His company was eventually surrounded, but Cassidy fought on, encouraging and exhorting his men until he was killed. His most gallant conduct held up the whole attack at this point, and undoubtedly saved the left flank from possible disaster. Private H. G. Courtenay, late Machine-Gun Corps. Owing to casualties Courtenay took command of a gun and kept firing from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, in an isolated unwarped position, beating back successive waves. An attack by a low-flying aeroplane enabled the enemy finally to gain a strong footing in a trench on either side. The position being untenable, Courtenay ordered the two remaining men to get away, and though bombed from either side he kept the gun firing, inflicting tremendous losses. He was eventually killed by a bomb blowing up him and his gun.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Tokyo, May 1st.

Baron Goto, in his interview with Reuter's Correspondent, added that Japan sought the friendship, co-operation and assistance of China. Japan must encourage and assist in the reorganisation of Russia. She would maintain peace in the Far East and help her neighbours and friends to the limit of her capacity.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET

MAY BE DISSOLVED.

AMSTERDAM, May 2nd.
The Prussian Diet, by 235 votes to 183, has rejected a Social Democratic motion to restore the equal suffrage clause in the Electoral Reform Bill, but resolved by 232 to 183 in favour of plural voting. Minister Friedberg hinted at the possibility of the Government dissolving the Diet if the situation was not eased.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POST-WAR
TRADE.CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEE'S
REPORT.

LONDON, May 2nd.
The report issued by the Committee, presided over by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, on the question of post-war trade, the first part of which appeared in yesterday's issue, deals with the question of enemy countries getting materials after the war. The Report says that to attempt to prevent this would raise questions of great international difficulty. Moreover, the Committee have the gravest doubts whether such prohibition could be made practically effective. It is also desirable that interference with our export trade should be limited to cases where public interest requires it.

The Report mentions that the supply of all kinds of wool is likely to be insufficient for the requirements of the world, particularly merino, for which Germany and Austria are practically dependent upon Australia and South Africa. The Committee considers it of the greatest importance that joint measures should be devised with the Dominions to secure the control of their output of all kinds of wool immediately after the war. The Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Iron and Steel Trade Committee that no raw materials should be permitted immediately after the war to be despatched to present enemy countries from the mineral resources under British control. The Committee states that there are certain raw materials the supply of which is likely to be sufficient (insufficiently) to meet the world's requirements, and it has been suggested that the Allies might jointly purchase the available supplies of these. The Committee points out, however, that the situation is radically altered when it becomes a question of supplying raw materials not to manufacturers, but to Government work but to manufacturers who are working on a competitive basis for Home and Foreign markets. The Committee recommends the restriction as regards the export from the United Kingdom of cotton yarn, wool tops, worsted, mohair and coal and expresses the opinion that it will be also necessary to regulate the export of coal and machinery. The Report says that in the event of the Dominions finding it impossible to adopt the Committee's suggestions, it might be represented to the Dominions that they could assist by imposing a heavy export duty to prevent enemy countries from purchasing and take precautions to prevent purchase by neutrals on account of such countries.

The Committee considers it essential to the safety of the nation that tungsten should be manufactured within the Empire after the war on such a scale as to supply domestic requirements, and afford a margin to meet a sudden increase of our needs. It commends an export duty on wolfram ore leaving the Empire of £25 a ton except when the Government refuses to purchase it within fourteen days of an offer being made. It also proposes that the importation of magnets of present enemy origin be prohibited for five years after the war, subject to licence. It recommends the creation of a special Industries Board of experts to promote schemes for assisting industries in producing certain special commodities. The Government should itself undertake to manufacture articles essential to national safety failing an efficient and adequate output.

THE NATIONALISATION OF
THE LIQUOR TRADE.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the reports of the three Committees appointed to investigate into the financial aspect of State acquisition of the liquor trade will be published to-day. The report regarding England and Wales is unanimous, but not those referring to Scotland and Ireland. The cost of the acquisition of breweries and licensed houses in England and Wales is estimated at between 250 and 400 millions sterling, which would be remunerative to the State.

THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

OFFERS OF MEN AND MONEY.

LONDON, May 2nd.
The Press Bureau announces:—The Viceroy opened the Delhi Conference on April 27th, it being attended by 16 princes, the non-official Legislative Councilors and about 100 representatives of all shades of opinion from all the provinces. The Home Rule group protested against the non-inclusion of Mrs. Besant, but failed to secure the Conference's approval. The Conference approved of the continuance of voluntary recruitment and the formation of Publicity and Employment Bureaux, and also recommended that measures be taken to encourage the consumption of local products, the development of shipbuilding and the production of foodstuffs and other war requirements. The Conference showed a large measure of appreciation of the situation and a desire to furnish further assistance to the Empire's cause. As a result of these measures it is hoped that half a million recruits will be obtained during the year. The Chiefs' offers of men and money were most cordial and generous.

AMERICA AND THE WAR
TRAINING AND INCREASING THE
ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 3rd.
The War Department's programme presented by Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, involves expediting the training of men and increasing the army as rapidly as all conditions will allow.
Mr. Baker has declined to discuss the numbers of the proposed army, because a specific number implies a limit which will solely depend on the available resources which are constantly increasing.

TURMOIL IN AUSTRIA.
OUTBREAK OF STRIKES.

ZURICH, May 3rd.
The Gracov strike in the Dombrowa coal-fields is the most serious of any outbreak during Austrian occupation. It began on April 30th and speedily extended to the whole of the coalfield. The most severe repressive measures of the Austrian authorities were unavailing. They finally suspended the entire passenger traffic on the railways.

TROUBLES WITH ZIONISTS.

AMSTERDAM, May 2nd.
According to a telegram from Vienna the Austrian authorities have closed all Zionist headquarters and meeting-places at Graz and are arresting many Socialists, Zionists, including students.
The Jewish Bureau remarks that the occurrences shed a singular light on the Austrian semi-official declaration that the Government is favourably disposed towards Zionism.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GERMANS OCCUPY SEBASTOPOL.

LONDON, May 2nd.
A German wireless official message says:—We broke the resistance of the enemy before Sebastopol and occupied the town.

UKRAINIAN RADA OVERTHROWN.

AMSTERDAM, May 2nd.
A message from Berlin states that the Peasant Deputies overthrew the old Ukrainian Rada and the Government. The New Government immediately adhered to the Brest-Litovsk peace.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CONSCRIPTION
BILL.

ST. JOHN'S, May 2nd.
The Legislative Council has unanimously agreed to the second reading of the Conscription Bill.

DUTCH-INDIES SHIPPING.

AMSTERDAM, May 2nd.
The Minister for the Colonies has telegraphed to the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies that shipping to America can be resumed on May 1st.

FRANCO-GERMAN REPATRIATION
AGREEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 2nd.
The Franco-German agreement, negotiated at Berne, provides for the internment in Switzerland of officers who were taken prisoners during the last eight months, and the repatriation of "non-coms" and men taken prisoners during the same period.
It is stated the agreement affects 2,500 German officers and 120,000 other Germans.
Interned civilians will be permitted to return to their previous place of residence.

GERMAN RULE IN AFRICA
AND SOUTH SEAS.

LONDON, May 2nd.
The Lower House of Convocation has passed a resolution against the restitution of German rule in Africa or the South Seas and against the exploitation of the German Colonies in British commercial interests.

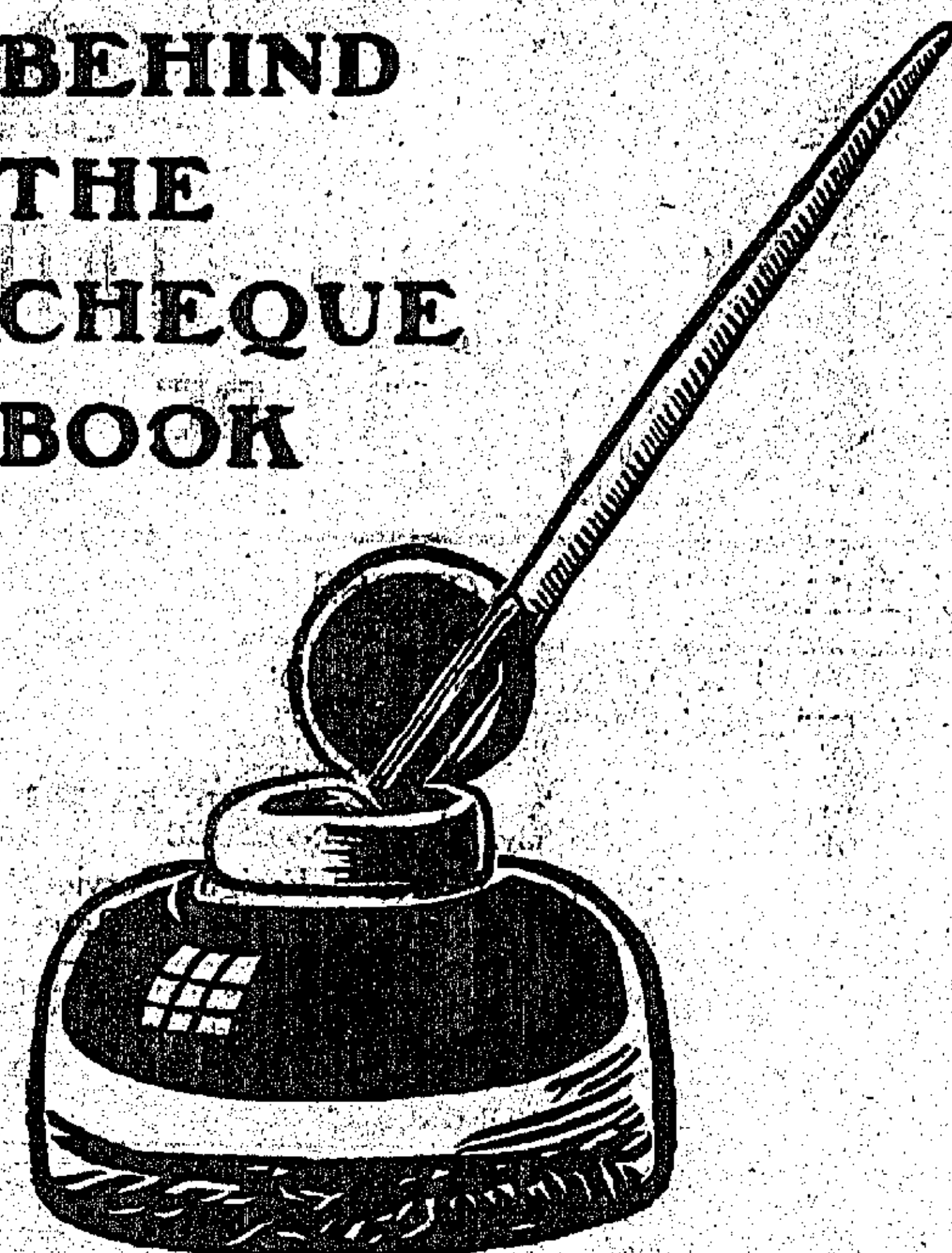
THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 1st.
The silver market is quiet.

HORSE RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, May 3rd.
The following were the results of the race for the One Thousand Guineas.
1. Ferry, 50 to 1.
2. My Dear, 6 to 1.
3. Herall, 20 to 1.
Eight ran. Two lengths separated the first three.

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Passes will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to
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TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 11th May, 3 P.M.

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NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	TANGO MARU ... 12,500 tons ... Sat. NIKKO MARU ... 9,000 tons ... Sat.	16th May 11 A.M. 16th June 11 A.M.
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TENYO MARU	22,000	THURS., 20th June.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 16th July.

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